

MONTEREY COUNTY Labor News

Covering the Counties of Monterey and San Benito

VOL. XV—NO. 24

SALINAS, CALIF., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1953

WHOLE NO. 746

CARP. COUNCIL MEETS TUESDAY

Regular meeting of the Monterey Bay District Council of Carpenters will be held at Watsonville Labor Temple at 8 p.m. Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Delegates from local unions in Salinas, Monterey, King City and Santa Cruz will assemble at the meeting with Watsonville Local 771 as host to the gathering.

WALKER NAMED MONTEREY CLC VICE-PRESIDENT

A new vice president was elected by the Monterey Peninsula Central Labor Council at its last January meeting, according to Secretary Royal E. Hallmark. James Walker, of Musicians Union 616, was named to the position without opposition to fill a vacancy.

The Musicians Union reported on unsuccessful efforts to unionize western bands in the Salinas area. Bartenders 340 reported the Dutch Kitchen is now a union house.

A committee was named by the council to meet with the City Council to explain the dispute between Radio Technicians Union 202 and Radio Station KMBY. On the committee were Nels Pederson, Charles Bruno and Walker.

Indonesians Visit Salinas Council Meet

Six citizens of Indonesia, all interested in industrial matters, were guests of the Central Labor Council's special meeting in Salinas last Friday night after spending two days touring the industries of the area.

The visiting group, accompanied by Leonard Sandman, of the U. S. Department of Labor, sponsoring the tour, arrived on Thursday and attended an informal conference with labor groups, first with the A. F. of L. and later with the C.I.O.

Tour of lettuce sheds and industrial units followed in the afternoon and in the evening the Indonesians were dinner guests in homes of various union members.

On Friday the group continued its tours and then devoted the afternoon to rest for the evening meeting with the labor council.

From Salinas the group was to travel to San Francisco, to continue its tour. Similar visits have been made in Denver and other points.

Painters Gain WSB Approval Of Wage Boost

Formal approval of the wage increase requested by Painters 1104 to stabilize wages according to those of the nearby area was received last week from the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission of the Wage Stabilization Board.

Bus. Agt. Peter A. Greco of Local 1104 said the new wage for journeymen painters is \$2.57 an hour, for spray men, \$2.77. In addition, a \$6 per day subsistence allotment on certain jobs was approved.

The wage increase is effective as of last June 1, Greco added.

LABOR DANCE BOOSTS HEART FUND BY \$800

One of the most successful benefit affairs ever staged in Monterey County has raised some \$800 for the county branch of the American Heart Association.

The benefit dance given by the three councils on Jan. 24 was a success from every standpoint, committee members said. A larger crowd attended and ticket sales were excellent, with union and individual purchases high.

John Grisin, business manager of Plumbers Union 62 and general chairman for the dance, was highly pleased at results of the affair. He said the exact total will not be known until all tickets have been reported.

More donations may be made through the dance committee, Grisin added. Any union wishing to make a donation, to swell the total, may contact Grisin.

The dance given in the Monterey Legion Hall and was sponsored by the Monterey County Building Trades Council and the central labor councils in Monterey and Salinas.

On the committee with Grisin were Fred E. Ask, William Grubbs, and Edward L. Castle, all of the Building Trades Council; Frank V. Bruno and Horace J. Randazzo, of the Central Labor Council in Monterey.

Grisin issued a statement of thanks "to all who took part in helping to make the dance such a great success." He expressed particular appreciation to Stephanie Grisin and Marie Forster, who devoted the entire evening to attendance in the coat room at the hall.

Union officials also quoted Mayor Dan Searle of Monterey as saying the dance was "one of the best things Labor ever did for the Peninsula."

Government, employers—no one can give you what a good union can.

Calif. AFL Seeks Benefits for Workers in New State Laws

The 1953 AFL legislative program took detailed form this week as hundreds of bills rolled off the presses of the State Printing Office in Sacramento.

Already available are AFL measures affecting unemployment and disability insurance, workmen's compensation, FEPC, and agricultural labor.

Prior to the January 17 recess, the California State Federation of Labor introduced 160 bills covering a vast range of worker interests.

Upon the reconvening of the 1953 legislature on February 24, all bills will be subject to committee review and vote in both Assembly and Senate.

The principal AFL measures now in bill form follow:

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

AB 259—Francis Dunn, Jr. (D. Oakland) Increases the maximum weekly benefits from \$25 to \$40.

SB 613—George Miller, Jr. (D. Martinez) Companion bill to AB 259.

AB 262—Francis Dunn, Jr. (D. Oakland) Extends coverage to agricultural workers.

AB 263—Francis Dunn, Jr. (D. Oakland) Repeals seven-day waiting period prior to first payment.

AB 377—George Collins, Jr. (D. San Francisco) Repeals "merit rating" system under which employers are granted reduced rates of contribution.

AB 378—George Collins, Jr. (D. San Francisco) Extends coverage to employees of non-profit institutions.

AB 1677—Ralph M. Brown (D. Modesto) Provides dependency payments for wife and children (maximum two) of recipient.

SB 612—George Miller, Jr. (D. Martinez) Companion bill to AB 1677.

DISABILITY INSURANCE

AB 113 — Julian Beck (D. San Fernando) Increases the maximum weekly benefits from \$30 to \$40.

SB 512—Harold T. Johnson (D. Roseville) Companion bill to AB 113.

AB 114 — Julian Beck (D. San

Fernando) Repeals seven-day waiting period prior to first payment.

AB 340—William Clifton Berry (D. San Francisco) Increases hospital benefit from \$8 to \$10 per day.

AB 1477—Ernest R. Geddes (R. Claremont) Repeals pregnancy disqualification.

AB 1781—Ernest R. Geddes (R. Claremont) Provides for 42-day pregnancy benefit period.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

AB 230 — Thomas Maloney (R. San Francisco) Increases weekly maximum benefit for temporary disability from \$35 to \$40, permanent disability from \$30 to \$35.

SB 448 — Edwin J. Regan (D. Weaverville) Companion bill to AB 230.

AB 374—George Collins, Jr. (D. San Francisco) Extends full coverage to agricultural workers.

AB 248—Wallace D. Henderson (D. Fresno) Allows injured worker free choice of doctor.

SB 312—Gerald O'Gara (D. San Francisco) Companion bill to AB 248.

AB 275 — Gordon R. Hahn (R. Los Angeles) Makes it a misdemeanor for an employment agency to charge fee in excess of 10 per cent of applicant's first month's salary.

AB 469 — Edward E. Elliott (D. Los Angeles) Repeals state Jurisdictional Strike Act.

AB 916—George Collins, Jr. (D. San Francisco) Repeals state "hot cargo" act (act held invalid by courts but still a statute.)

AB 917—George Collins Jr. (D. San Francisco) Establishes state FEPC to eliminate employment discrimination because of race, color, creed, or national origin.

Laborer Work In Salinas Area Showing Gains

Summary of construction activities in jurisdiction of Laborers Union 272 of Salinas indicates good employment opportunities ahead, according to Union Business Agent Wray D. ("Bill") Empie. Among the various projects are:

Start of a water main project in Gonzales, six laborers already on job and about two months of work in sight under Contractor Hass & Company.

Start of three concrete block buildings at the state forestry service camp near the state prison at Soledad, mess kitchen, bunk house and store room being erected.

A sewer line project, under Rainey Plumbing Co., to start soon at the Gabilan School.

Additions to schools in Gonzales to be started shortly.

Additions to the East Alisal school, getting underway with Monterey Peninsula Builders as contractors.

Start of pile driving on the huge storage warehouse drive at Spreckels sugar plant, in charge of McDonald Engineering Co. of San Francisco.

Empie said also that the concrete block work on the housing project at Soledad is nearing completion.

BUTCHERS SHIFT FEB. MEETINGS

Meetings of Butchers Union 506 in Salinas, Monterey and Santa Cruz this month have had to be changed, partly due to inability of executive officers to be present because of the state convention in San Francisco through this week. The meetings are now scheduled as follows:

Salinas—Thursday, Feb. 5.
Monterey—Thursday, Feb. 12.
Watsonville—meeting cancelled entirely, because no hall is available on February 9 as originally scheduled.

Carpenter Pay Jumps Feb. 23

Effective February 23, wages of carpenters throughout the northern part of the state will be on a par as result of a Wage Stabilization Board Ruling to grant an extra 6 cents an hour to unions in this area, thus eliminating a differential which has prevailed in recent years.

Union officials declined to discuss the ruling except to say that the new wage is \$2.60 an hour. The increase has no bearing on the welfare plan for carpenters, which becomes effective on March 1.

Zaches Weds

Russell Zaches, Monterey attorney, who has represented labor unions in many cases, was married last Friday in Santa Cruz to Miss Jeanne Morehead, union officials reported. Honeymoon plans of the newlyweds were not disclosed.

Support the labor press.

SUPPORT FOR A WORTHY CAUSE



Union officials in the Salinas area are giving full support to the 1953 March of Dimes, with endorsements ranging from top level executives to the local level, where Jimmie Butler, secretary of Barbers Union 827, is union activities chairman for the drive.

Shown above at a conference in the staff room of the Salinas Californian are leaders in the campaign, left to right: Bob Farrell, March of Dimes public relations chairman; Bob Mercer, head of the Salinas office, State Dept. of Em-

ployment; Jimmie Butler, Barbers Union 827; Garold Miller, Retail Clerks Union 839; C. S. Sorensen, president, Monterey County Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis; E. R. Arbuckle, Plumbers Union 503; Harvey Baldwin, Carpenters Union 925; Wray D. ("Bill") Empie, Laborers Union 272, and Dial H. Miles, Electrical Workers Union 243.

Union leaders, from the late AFL Pres. William Green down through the local officials, have commended the March of Dimes

for its program of medical care and research. They have called for all union members to "be as generous as possible" in donations to the March of Dimes.

"We request that all our affiliates and their membership support this most worthy cause," said Butler. Contributions may be made at union offices, at banks, or in any of the "iron lung" coin boxes in stores and other public places. —Picture courtesy Salinas Californian.

Cut in Taxes? Well... Eventually, Says Humphrey

Washington, (LPA)—The prospect for tax reductions right away is nil — and that's on the word of George M. Humphrey, new secretary of the treasury.

Appearing before the Senate Finance Committee Jan. 19 for an informal hearing on his appointment, Humphrey said "I certainly am in favor of tax reduction at the earliest possible time. I think our tax burden is heavier than the country can bear for any extended time." He said he wanted to study the entire tax structure looking toward tax reduction, "which I fear is not in the immediate future." He said balancing the budget is the first objective. (Eisenhower's advisers have already admitted that balancing the budget will not be as easy as they airily promised during the campaign, and have warned the public to expect no "miracles.")

Sen. Russell B. Long (D., La.) pressed Humphrey about taxes, which Humphrey seemed reluctant to discuss. He did say that the excess profit tax, "in principle," is a "bad law."

He is keeping his stock holdings in the M. A. Hanna Co., Hanna Coal and Ore Co., National Steel Corp. and Pittsburgh Consolidation, he has resigned all directorships and offices and said he would take no part in any decisions affecting any companies in which he holds stock. The committee confirmed his nomination unanimously.

Says Men Lived Here 100,000 Years Ago

George F. Carter, a Johns Hopkins University scientist, this week reported he has dug up in California evidence that men lived in America more than 100,000 years before Columbus came. Previously, 40,000 years was as far back as signs of human life had been traced on this continent.

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Monterey County Union Directory

Salinas Union Directory

BAKERS 24—Meets 3rd Saturday at Labor Temple at 3:30 p.m. Bus. Agt. and Main Office: Cecil Bradford, 2348 Hedding St., San Jose, phone AXminster 6-7143; office, 84 S. First St., San Jose.

BARBERS 627—Meets 3rd Tuesday at Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., at 8 p.m. Pres., Jim Foster, 365 Main St., phone 6746; Rec. Sec., D. L. Hill, 20 W. Gabilan, phone 9085; Fin. Sec., Jimmie Butler, 418 Monterey Ave., phone 3504.

BRICK MASONS—Meets 2nd Tues., Monterey, 4th Tues., Santa Cruz, 7:30 p.m. Pres., Steve Frank, 103 N. First, Salinas; Rec. Sec., A. L. Robertson, 520 Cypress, Pacific Grove, phone 56947; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., R. E. Baxter, 64 Villa, Salinas, phone 25708.

BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets 1st Thursday, 8 p.m., 320 Hoffman St., Monterey; 3rd Thursday, 8 p.m., Caminos Hotel, Salinas. Pres., John Alsop, P. O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, ph. 2-3825; Rec. Sec., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina, ph. Mont. 2-3002; Office, 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, ph. 5-6744.

BUTCHERS 506 (Salinas Branch)—Meets 1st Monday, Carpenters Hall, 8 p.m. Exec. Sec., Earl A. Moorhead; Bus. Agt., E. L. Courtwright, 1897 Ellen Ave., San Jose, phone CYpress 5-3849. Main office, 45 Santa Teresa Ave., San Jose, phone CYpress 3-0252.

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—C. J. Haggerty, Sec.-Treas. Legislative Representative, 810 David Hewes Bldg., 995 Market St., San Francisco 3, phone SUtter 1-2838. District Vice-President, Thomas A. Small, office 306 Seventh Ave., San Mateo, phone Diamond 4-7609.

CARPENTERS 925—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m., Carpenters Hall. Pres., Carl Helms; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Harvey Baldwin; Rec. Sec., A. O. Miller, Hall and office, 422 N. Main St., phone 9293.

CARPENTERS 1279 (King City)—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at King City Carpenters Hall; Pres., M. D. Williamson, Greenfield, phone 73-W; Fin. Sec., A. W. Reiser, 411 S. San Lorenzo Ave., phone 694-W; Bus. Agt., Jack Swart, Box 724, King City, Office, 225 Bassett St., King City, phone 197.

CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373—Meets 2nd Tuesday, Carpenters Hall, 8 p.m. Pres., Mrs. Kay Nelson, 32 Paloma St., phone 5187; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Roy E. Brayton, 323 1/2 Central, phone 5416; Fin. Sec., Mrs. Wm. Pilliar, 23 Brundale Rd., phone 9902; Office, 323 1/2 Central, phone 5416.

CARPENTERS DISTRICT COUNCIL—Meets 2nd Tuesday, alternating between Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Salinas, Monterey, King City, 8 p.m. Pres., Tom Eide, 478 Hawthorne, Monterey, phone 56722; V.-Pres., Joe Knight, phone Wats. 49403; Sec.-Treas., Leo Thiltgen, 778 Hawthorne, Monterey, phone 56726.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION (Monterey County)—Salinas—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 8 p.m., at 117 Pajaro St. Pres., R. A. Wood; Sec.-Treas., Alfred J. Clark, office in Glikberg Bldg., 6 West Gabilan St., phone 7787.

DRY CLEANERS 258-B—Meets 2nd Thursday, Pres., Merlin Davis, 517 Roosevelt St.; Fin. Sec., Claudia Staten; Receiver, Lawrence Palacios, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, phone MA. 1-3336.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS 243—Meets 1st Wednesday, Executive Board 3rd Wednesday, 117 Pajaro Street, Salinas. Pres., Frank Karp, 217 Quilla St., phone 2-1151; Rec. Sec., P. M. Lindeman, 246 Dennis St., phone 2-4225; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Mgr., Dial H. Miles, office, 117 Pajaro Street, phone 2-2886.

ENGINEERS (Stationary) 39—Meets 3rd Wednesday, 117 Pajaro, Salinas, 8 p.m. Pres., Frank Brantley; Sec., Leo J. Derby; Mgr., C. C. Fitch; Bus. Agt., R. A. Christiansen, Room 457, Porter Bldg., San Jose, phone CYpress 2-6393. Main office, 474 Valencia St., San Francisco, phone UNDERhill 1-135.

FISH CANNERY WORKERS & FISHERMEN'S UNION OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO AND MOSS LANDING BAY AREAS—Sec.-Treas., Geo. Issel, office 257 Fifth St., Richmond, Calif., phone BEacon 5-0852; Asst. Sec.-Treas. and Branch Agt., Chas. Snyder, P. O. Box 97, Moss Landing, phone Castroville 5701.

HOTEL-RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES AND BARTENDERS 355—Meets 2nd Monday, Women's City Club, 9 a.m., 2:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. Pres., Wm. H. Eakin, 46 Barbara Place, phone 2-4465; Sec. and Bus. Mgr., A. J. Clark; Asst., Bus. Agt., Virgil C. Knight; office, Room 18, Glikberg Bldg., 6 W. Gabilan St., phone 6209.

LABORERS 272—Meets 2nd Monday at Salinas Labor Temple, 4th Monday at Soledad Foresters Hall. Pres., Carl G. Jones; Sec., J. F. Mattos, 102 Toro, phone 6777; Bus. Agt., Wray D. Empe, Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro, phone 6777.

LATHERS 122—Meets 3rd Friday, Watsonville Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Wm. Krane, Rt. 6, Box 513, Watsonville, ph. 4-6262; Sec. & B. A., Ronald Hodges, 612 Wilson, Salinas, ph. 2-2906.

LAUNDRY WORKERS 258—Meets 3rd Thursday at Salinas Labor Temple, at 7:30 p.m. Pres., Hazel Skewes, 1314 Second Ave.; Sec.-Treas., Grace MacRossie, 59 1st Ave.; Receiver, Lawrence Palacios, 2940 16th St., San Francisco. Phone MA. 1-3336. Office, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6209.

MECHANICS AND MACHINISTS 1824—Meets 1st Tuesday; Executive Board, 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Alex Day, 611 Towt St., phone 2-3775; Fin. Sec., Ed McLean, 262 Noice Dr.; Rec. Sec., C. C. Stover, 537 Green St.; Bus. Agt., Earl Choate, office, 117 Pajaro, phone 2-0835.

OFFICE EMPLOYEES 94 (Union Office)—Meets on call, Headquarters 463 Porter Bldg., San Jose, phone CYpress 2-6393. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Jeannette Zaccoli.

PAINTERS 1104—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 117 Pajaro St., 7:30 p.m. Pres., Otis Sleeper, 235 E. San Luis, phone 2-2907; Rec. Sec., L. Wendelkin, 1130 1/2 Acosta, phone 2-6240; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., 417 Lincoln. Office, Labor Temple, phone 8783.

PLASTERERS 763—Meets 2nd Weds., 4th Thurs., Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Ray T. Jones, 146 Pine, phone 5530; Rec. and B.A., Carl Smith, home phone 2-2565; office, Labor Temple, phone 6777.

PLUMBERS & STEAMFITTERS 503—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Salinas Moose Hall, 8 p.m. Pres., R. K. Mills; Rec. Sec., A. Bianchini; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., E. R. Arbuckle. Office, Labor Temple, phone 2-3517.

POSTAL CARRIERS 1046—Meets 3rd Wednesday, Woman's Civic Club, 8 p.m. Pres., John Bail, 636 Central, phone 2-2961.

PRESSMEN 328 (Monterey Bay Area Printing Pressmen & Assts. Union)—Meets 3rd Monday, 8 p.m., Salinas even months, Monterey odd months; Pres., Edward C. Rey, 205 Dodoro, phone 2-4428; Sec.-Treas., Robert P. Meders, 217 Mayral Dr., Salinas, phone 2-1102.

RETAIL CLERKS 839—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Women's City Club, 8 p.m. Pres., Lawrence Vestal, 405 Calif. St., phone 6624; Sec. and Bus. Agt., Garold F. Miller, 206 Alisal St., phone 2-3366; office phone 4938.

ROOFERS 50—Meets 2nd Friday, Watsonville Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Melvin Jones, 241 Margaret St., Salinas; Sec. and B. A., Fred O. Davis, 240 Plateau Ave., S. Cruz, phone 4330-R.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meets 1st Friday, Franco Hotel, Castroville. Pres., John Alsop, Pacific Grove, phone Monterey 2-3825; Rec. Sec., Ray Kalbal, Box 250, Boulder Creek; Fin. Sec., Ray Opfer, 924 East St., Salinas, phone 9274; Bus. Rep., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina. Office phone, Monterey 5-6744.

SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS 20616—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday, Spreckels Fire Hall, 8 p.m. Pres., Joseph Linden, 30 3rd St., phone 2-3078; Sec.-Treas., Robert MacRossie, 59 1st St., phone 3064.

TEACHERS 1020—Meets 3rd Monday Salinas, 7:30 p.m. Pres., John H. Lewis, 522 Crescent Way, phone 2-5262; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Thelma Fox, Apt. 33, Pajaro Circle, phone 2-3682.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS 890—Meets 1st Thursday, Salinas Moose Hall, 8 p.m. Pres., Kenneth Sinkey, 105 19th St., P. G.; Sec. and Bus. Mgr., Wm. G. Kenyon; Bus. Agt., Glen Wilkerson; Office, 274 E. Alisal, Salinas, phone 5743.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS 611—Meets 1st Tuesday, Watsonville Labor Temple, 9:30 a.m. Pres., Shedo Russo, 457 Clay St., Monterey, ph. 2-4472; Rec. Sec., A. H. Finley, ph. Salinas 2-2261; Fin. Sec., H. E. Packard, Box 584, Watsonville, ph. 4-5610; Bus. Agt., Ray A. Beck, 513 McKenzie St., Watsonville, ph. 4-6127.

TYPOGRAPHICAL 543—Meets 3rd Monday, 8 p.m. alternating at Salinas and Watsonville. Pres., L. A. Spencer, Salinas; Sec.-Treas., A. C. Davis, 109 Prospect St., Watsonville, phone 4-3217.

Union Plans to Build Village in Florida For Retired Members

Philadelphia, (LPA)—Retired and convalescent members of the AFL Upholsterers International Union soon can live in Florida, and in their own nion community. Several hundred acres have been purchased for construction of a model village 17 miles north of West Palm Beach, UIU President Hal B. Hoffmann announced.

The union, he said, intends to provide a community for retirement living for 500 members within five years and first accommodations to be built would provide homes for about 50 members.

Expansion of the village to provide vacation quarters for younger members on the Atlantic coast tract south of the Loxahatchee river, near Jupiter, Fla., is under consideration by the union's executive board.

Cosmic rays pass through the bodies of all human beings an average of 10 times a second, the National Geographic Society says

BAKERS 24—Headquarters at Labor Temple, 45 Santa Teresa, San Jose. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Cecil L. Bradford, 2348 Hedding St., San Jose, phone AXminster 6-7143. Office, 84 S. First, San Jose, phone CYpress 3-7537.

BARBERS 896—Meets 3rd Wednesday, Carpenters Hall, 8 p.m. Pres., Paul Mercurio, Carmel; Rec. Sec., L. J. Boyns; Fin. Sec., James O. Jolley, 113 McNear, phone 2-1127.

BARTENDERS 483—Meets at 315 Alvarado St., 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p.m., 3rd Wednesday, 2:30 p.m. Pres., Robt. S. Harrington, Box 539, Pacific Grove, phone 2-4745; Sec. and Bus. Agt., Royal E. Hallmark, Office at 315, Alvarado St., Monterey, phone 5-6734.

BRICK MASONS—Meets 2nd Tues., Monterey, 4th Tues., Santa Cruz, 7:30 p.m. Pres., Steve Frank, 103 N. First, Salinas; Rec. Sec., A. L. Robertson, 520 Cypress, Pacific Grove, phone 56947; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., R. E. Baxter, 64 Villa, Salinas, phone 25708.

BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets 1st Thursday, 8 p.m., 320 Hoffman St., Monterey; 3rd Thursday, 8 p.m., Caminos Hotel, Salinas. Pres., John Alsop, P. O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, ph. 2-3825; Rec. Sec., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina, ph. Mont. 2-3002; Office, 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, ph. 5-6744.

BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)—Meets 1st Tuesday, Eagles Hall, New Monterey, 8 p.m. Exec. Sec., Earl A. Moorhead; Bus. Agt., E. L. Courtwright, 1897 Ellen Ave., phone CYpress 5-3849; San Jose Office at Labor Temple, 45 Santa Teresa St., phone CYpress 2-0252.

CALIF. BUILDING & CONSTR. TRADES COUNCIL—Pres., Otto E. Never; Gen. Sec., James F. Ward, 1095 Market St., San Francisco; Monterey vice-pres., L. T. Long, 117 Lighthouse Ave., Pacific Grove.

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—C. J. Haggerty, Sec.-Treas. and Legislative Representative, 810 David Hewes Bldg., 995 Market St., San Francisco 3, phone SUtter 1-2838. District Vice-President, Thomas A. Small, Office at 306 Seventh Ave., San Mateo, phone Diamond 4-7609.

CARPENTERS 1323—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, Carpenters Hall, 8 p.m. Pres., Ray S. Sutton; Fin. Sec., R. A. Dalton, 864 Congress, Pacific Grove; phone 2-4314; Rec. Sec., Leo Thiltgen, 12 Serrano Way, phone 2-0335; B. A., Tom Eide, office, Carpenters Hall, 778 Hawthorne, phone 5-6726; home phone 2-3022.

CARPENTERS DISTRICT COUNCIL—Meets 2nd Tuesday, alternating between Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Salinas, Monterey, King City, 8 p.m. Pres., Tom Eide, 778 Hawthorne, Monterey, phone 56722; V.-Pres., Joe Knight, phone Wats. 49403; Sec.-Treas., Leo Thiltgen, 778 Hawthorne, Monterey, phone 56726.

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL (Monterey Peninsula)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Bartenders Hall, 315 Alvarado, 7:30 p.m. Pres., Nels Pederson, phone 2-5062; Sec.-Treas., Royal E. Hallmark, office, 315 Alvarado St., phone 5-6734.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS 1072—Meets 2nd Monday, 631 Lighthouse, 7:30 p.m. Pres., J. W. Abraham, 138 19th, P. G., phone 4-536; P. N. Sec., M. N. Irwin, ph. 2-0493; Sec. Sec., V. Perez, phone 2-0517; B.A., LeRoy Hasley, Forest and Morse Sts., P. G., phone 5-4632.

ENGINEERS (Stationary) 39—Meets 3rd Wednesday, 117 Pajaro, Salinas, 8 p.m. Pres., Frank Brantley; Sec. Leo J. Derby; Mgr., C. C. Fitch; Bus. Agt., R. A. Christiansen, 457 Porter Bldg., San Jose, phone CYpress 2-6393. Main office, 474 Valencia St., San Francisco, phone UNDERhill 1-1135.

FISH CANNERY WORKERS—Meets on call at headquarters. Pres., Joe Perry Jr., Phoenix Ave., Seaside, phone 2-5470; Sec., Roy Humbrecht, 122 18th, Pacific Grove, phone 2-5164; Bus. Agt., Lester A. Caveny, 922 Cypress, Seaside, phone 2-4023. Headquarters, 320 Hoffman, phone 2-4571.

FISHERMEN (Seine and Line)—Meets monthly on full moon at 2 p.m. at Union Hall. Pres., Michael Youlden; Sec.-Treas., Thomas P. Flores, 628 Lilly St.; Bus. Agt., John Crivello, 927 Franklin St. Office and hall, 233 Alvarado St., phone 5-3126.

LABORERS 690—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 320 Hoffman, 8 p.m. Pres., Perry M. Luce, 1251 David; Sec. and Bus. Agt., George E. Jenkins, Box 142, Monterey; office, 320 Hoffman, phone 2-8456.

LATHERS 122—Meets 3rd Friday, Watsonville Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Wm. Krane, Rt. 6, Box 512, Watsonville, ph. 4-6262; Sec. and B. A., Ronald Hodges, Wilson, Salinas, ph. 22906.

MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES 192—Meets 3rd Friday, 1 p.m. and 4 p.m., Bartenders Hall; Pres., Emmet J. Wood, 230 Bentley Pacific Groves, phone 5-6589; Sec., Doris Lake.

MUSICIANS 616—Meets 1st Sunday, 2 p.m., 135 W. Franklin. Pres., Louis B. Walker, 589 Ocean View, Pacific Grove, phone 2-1577; Sec., Don E. Forster, office, 135 W. Franklin, phone 5-6166; Bus. Agt., Fred Storey, 345 Alexander, Salinas, phone 2-0579.

PAINTERS 272—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 320 Hoffman St., Monterey, 8 p.m. Pres., Jack Shannon, Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Fred E. Ask, 320 Montecito, phone 5-5864; office, 320 Hoffman St., phone 5-6744.

PLASTERERS & CEMENT MASONS 337—Meets 1st Friday, 8 p.m., 320 Hoffman St. Pres., Otto Radley; Sec. and Bus. Agt., T. B. Ellis, 739 Noche Buena, Seaside, phone 2-1703; office, 320 Hoffman, phone 5-6744.

PLUMBERS & STEAMFITTERS 62—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, Carpenters Hall, 778 Hawthorne, 8 p.m. Pres., Gerald L. Walton, 334 Mapple Ave., phone 2-6719; Rec. Sec., Paul P. Hazdovac, P. O. Box 11, Carmel; Sec.-Bus. Agt., John Grisin, office 778 Hawthorne St., Monterey, phone 2-7580.

POST OFFICE CLERKS 1292—Meets last Thursday of month, Rm. 6, P.O. Bldg., 8:30 p.m. Pres., David "Bud" Dougherty, 404 Lighthouse, P. G.; phone 2-5213; Sec. and B.A., Dick Miller, 202 Via Del Rey, phone 5-6292; mail to Local 1292, Post Office, Monterey.

ROOFERS 50—Meets 2nd Friday, Watsonville Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Melvin Jones, 241 Margaret St., Salinas; Sec. and B. A., Fred O. Davis, 240 Plateau Ave., S. Cruz, phone 4330-R.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meets 1st Friday at Franco Hotel, Castroville. Pres., John Alsop, P. O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone 2-3825; Rec. Sec., Ray Kalbal, Box 250, Boulder Creek; Fin. Sec., Ray Opfer, 924 East St., Salinas, phone 9274; Bus. Rep., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina. Office phone Monterey 5-6744.

TEACHERS 1020—Meets 3rd Monday, Salinas, 7:30 p.m. Pres., John H. Lewis, 522 Crescent Way, Salinas, phone 2-5262; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Thelma Fox, Apt. 33, Pajaro Circle, Salinas, phone 2-3682.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS, WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS 890—Meets 2nd Thursday, Carpenters Hall, 8 p.m. Pres., Kenneth Sinkey, 105 19th St., P. G.; Sec. and Bus. Mgr., Wm. G. Kenyon; Bus. Agt., Glen L. Wilkerson, Main office, 274 E. Alisal, Salinas, phone 5743; Mont. office, 778 Hawthorne St., phone 2-0124.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS 611—Meets 1st Tuesday, Watsonville Labor Temple, 9:30 a.m. Pres., Shedo Russo, 457 Clay St., Monterey, ph. 2-4472; Rec. Sec., A. H. Finley, ph. Salinas 2-2261; Fin. Sec., H. E. Packard, Box 584, Watsonville, ph. 4-5610; Bus. Agt., Ray A. Beck, 513 McKenzie St., Watsonville, ph. 4-6127.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION 759—Meets 3rd Friday, Bartenders Hall, 7:30 p.m. Pres., Cecil D. Starnes, 1071 Cass St., ph. 2-6156; Sec., A. B. Rotter, 412 De la Vina, ph. 5-5406.

Travelers in ancient Greece carried "hospitality tokens" much like credit cards of today, which they obtained from local pubs they patronized. They had to present the tokens to innkeepers in strange communities as a guarantee of their reliability and good behavior.

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SPECIAL MEETINGS

Fluid Milk.—A special meeting will be held for all fluid milk employees on Thursday, Feb. 5, at 6 p.m. in Moose Hall, 121-A Monterey St., Salinas. It is important that all members employed in this division be in attendance.

Wholesale Ice.—All members employed in the wholesale ice division will meet at the union office this Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 7:30 p.m. Employees of the following plants are urged to attend: Union Ice, Monterey Ice, Shippers Ice, Salinas Valley Ice, Growers Ice, and Monterey Ice (Vacuum-Cool).

Attention All Spiegel Farms Employees: All persons who have worked in the past year at Spiegel Farms, or who know of someone else who worked there, please contact the company immediately and pick up your retroactive pay. It has been reported that approximately 500 checks have not been picked up.

Attention Monterey Members: Betty Day, office secretary for the past year and a half, is leaving the Monterey office on Feb. 6, and starting Monday, Feb. 9, a new schedule will be set up. Watch this paper for a bulletin on this matter. A bulletin also will be mailed to all members in the Monterey area on the changes that will be made regarding the hours that office will be open.

Named AFL Organizer

Louisville, Ky. (LPA)—Arthur J. Potter, business agent for Metal Polishers Local 66, president of the Louisville Labor League for Political Education and vice-president of the Greater Louisville Metal Trades Council, has been appointed an AFL organizer for Kentucky.

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16 T-H 'CHANGES' OFFERED BY TAFT

Washington (LPA)—Sixteen "amendments" to the Taft-Hartley law were introduced in the Senate Jan. 26 by Sen. R. A. Taft, co-author of the original law.

The changes, described by organized labor as "piddling and trivial" and by the press as "more palatable to management than to labor," were contained in five bills, which Taft described as his own and not the Administration's.

Half the proposals were described by observers as making the law tougher, and even many of the "concessions" to labor contained sleepers that nullified their effect. They are:

1. To require officials and personnel managers of employers to file non-Communist oaths, though no mention was made of a non-fascist oath as suggested by Sen. Wayne L. Morse (I., Ore.). At the same time, it would broaden the oath requirement for unions to include all members of "policy-forming and governing bodies of the union." Since the membership is the principal policy-forming and governing body, this could be interpreted to encompass every member of the union.

2. To permit economic strikers who have been permanently replaced to vote in union representation elections. Candidate Eisenhower had admitted to the AFL convention during the campaign that the law as it now reads on this point could be used to "bust unions." Taft made it clear in introducing the amendment, however, that it was a concession on his part and that he does not favor any such change.

3. To enlarge the National Labor Relations Board from five to seven members. Taft said he wanted this to get two more "conservatives" on the board.

4. To create an advisory committee of 24 members, 12 appointed by the Supreme Court and six each by labor and management, to act as a "watchdog" over the NLRB.

5. To extend to union election campaigns the employer's "free speech" privilege to fight employee organization, thus making it more difficult for the NLRB to set aside an election. Presently, the "free speech" provision applies only in unfair-labor-practice cases.

6. To permit unions with union-shop clauses to require employers to fire known Communists, even though the Red may be paying his dues.

7. To permit an employer to refuse to deduct assessments under a checkoff.

8. To let the NLRB use its discretion whether to get an injunction against a secondary boycott. Such injunctions are now mandatory.

9. To permit unions to refuse to handle struck work without being hit by the injunction against a secondary boycott.

10. To permit an employer to halt NLRB activity while he gets an immediate ruling on whether the board has jurisdiction in his case.

11. To divorce the office of general counsel from the board's jurisdiction and make him answerable only to the President, which could revive the trouble that the board had with ex-General Counsel Robert Denham, now an industry lawyer.

12. To ease the union compliance requirements so that it won't be necessary to include the union's constitution.

13. To eliminate the provision in the present law which strips a worker of seniority rights if he takes part in a wildcat strike.

14. To permit, in the construction trades, a union shop to become effective in seven days instead of 30 and, in certain isolated cases, to

permit the signing of a contract before construction begins where there is no local established wage rate.

15. To permit one or more members of the NLRB to take oral testimony to allow the handling of more than one case at a time and to permit a hearing officer to make recommendations on the scope of a unit rather than leaving that up to the board.

16. To require the employer-paid or employer-contributing welfare fund plans be submitted to the Secretary of Labor for approval to assure that they are in the "spirit" of the Taft-Hartley act.

Other proposals are expected to be added when the Labor Committee holds hearings on the changes.

IAM Names Dr. Sawyer as Head Of Health Dept.

Dr. William Sawyer, one of the nation's top executives on industrial health, has been named Medical and Health Consultant in charge of the new Medical and Health Department of the International Association of Machinists.

Dr. Sawyer has been with the Eastman Kodak Co., in Rochester, N. Y. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, served his internship at the University Hospital, and served there as a resident physician and assistant to the professor of clinical surgery.

Dr. Sawyer began his industrial medical work in January, 1917, in Philadelphia, as health and personnel director for the American Pulley Co. After World War I, he did medical work for the John Wanamaker store, and in 1919 became medical director for Eastman Kodak.

In June, 1942, he made an 8-week trip to England at the request of the National Research Council to consult with the Ministry of Health on the health of industrial workers. He is on the Consulting Staff of the Rochester General Hospital and is a lecturer at the University of Rochester School of Medicine.

Tips to Waitress Make Up Living Wage, Oregon Judge Rules

Salem, Ore. (LPA)—It's okay for an employer to substitute customers' tips for a minimum wage, a Portland judge declared in ruling against the Oregon Bureau of Labor, Commissioner W. E. Kimsey reported.

The case was that of a Portland night club owner, who instead of paying the 65 cents an hour minimum wage to waitresses, guaranteed \$10 in tips each night, making up any sum that didn't come up to \$10. District Court Judge John Gantenbein, who heard the case, said that since \$10 a night is "a living wage," the Labor Department's prosecution was "an abuse of the Wage and Hour act."

At the same time the U.S. Labor Department's wage and hour division in Oregon reported that back wages of \$197,348 were found due to 1284 workers during 1952. Of 404 establishments investigated, 227 were found violating the law. The division also found 12 establishments violating the child labor law.

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MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

A California Labor Press Publication

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vertisements or signed communications printed herein.

Defense vs. 'State's Rights'

Former President Truman's order placing offshore oil lands in the naval reserve for use by our armed services contained in this statement:

"It would be the height of folly for the U. S. to give away the vast quantities of oil contained in the continental shelf and then buy back this same oil at stiff prices for use by the Army, the Navy and the Air Force in the defense of the nation."

That is the criterion on which President Eisenhower and Congress should judge the issue. For the question is not whether the outgoing Chief Executive tried to embarrass his successor.

The question is whether, during a time of emergency that requires the building of strong defenses, the President and Congress should enact a law giving upwards of 100 billion barrels of oil lying under the marginal seas to three states.

To do this all the people of the United States would be letting down the bars to these three states to give this oil to the oil monopolies who charge plenty after they get their paws on anything.

'The Free Rider's Creed'

The Dues-Paying Member is My Shepherd; I shall not want. He provideth me with paid holidays and vacations so I may continue to lie down, idle, in green pastures beside the still waters.

He restoreth my back pay.

He guideth my welfare without cost to me.

Yes, though I alibi and pay no dues from year to year, I fear no evil, for he pays my way and protecteth me.

The working conditions he provideth, they comfort me.

He annointeth my head with the oil of seniority.

He fighteth my battles for pay raises.

Yes, my cup runneth over with benefits.

Surely, his goodness and Union Spirit will follow me all the days of my life, free of cost.

And I shall dwell in the Union House that he hath built forever, and allow him to pay the bill.

Interest Rates Boom

The Federal Housing Administration has raised the interest charge on loans for certain low-priced houses built with FHA guarantees from 4.75 to 5.25 percent. This doesn't look like much but it is a 10½ percent hike. And the Federal Reserve Board has upped its interest rate on loans to banks from 1.75 to 2 percent, or by 14 percent. That means individuals will have to pay more for money they borrow from the banks.

We have seen no outraged editorials in the daily press about these increases in the cost of living for the average person. But when a group of workers in a business or industrial plant asks for more wages, the publishers don't hesitate to denounce such requests—although few wage increases cost the nation as much as will the actions of the FHA and FRB.

Thank You, Mr. Truman

The Nation's thanks should go to Harry S. Truman who has now retired to private life after almost 8 years of hectic service in the White House.

Never has a President experienced more sensational ups and downs in public opinion than Truman. There are—and always have been—sharp differences among the American people on his policies. But there can be no question that he gave all he had to his job, that he frequently showed inspired leadership and that he remained true to his principles and to his concepts of good government.

Above all, it can be said that at the end of his stewardship America stands at her peak strength in history.

President Eisenhower put first things first in his inaugural address. Peace without appeasement, he affirmed, will be America's prime goal. Thus, his address was both an assurance to the defenders of freedom throughout the world and a warning to the enemies of freedom.

There were no new departures in policy enunciated by the President. None should have been expected in an inaugural address. There will be a more appropriate time for that when President Eisenhower settles down to his new job and begins submitting messages to Congress on specific international and domestic programs.



Washington, D. C.

Holding G. I. Insurance?

If you hold G. I. insurance, here's a tip—that may be worth a lot to you. Very few veterans know it, but there is a bargain in disability insurance available to every veteran who has kept his G. I. insurance in force. It is a provision of the policy which enables the insured to pay a small premium which will entitle him to \$5 a month on each \$1,000 worth of insurance in case of disability. This means that a 30-year-old vet with a \$10,000 policy can pay an additional \$10.70 per year . . . and draw \$50 a month in case he becomes disabled. Not enough to live on . . . but quite a help in time of trouble. How do you find out about this disability provision of your G. I. insurance? Just make written application to your nearest Veterans' Administration office and be able to furnish satisfactory proof of good health. It's disability insurance at a low cost.

The Korean Battle Line . . .

In spite of Communist propaganda and in spite of the political propaganda in this country, the war in Korea is now being fought largely between South Koreans on one side of the line and a conglomeration of North Korean and Chinese troops on the other side. Here are the facts: There are 15 United Nations divisions on the Korean battle line. Only 5 of those divisions are from the United States. Sixty percent of the entire Korean front line is held by South Korean troops, 25 percent of it is held by U. S. forces, and 15 percent by other United Nations troops. Not only do the South Koreans have their own force holding most of the line, but they also supply 2,500 men to each United States division.

Are Your Nylons Running?

The mail is full of letters from ladies who tell me that their nylons aren't what they used to be. From Chicago comes this lady's comment: "Tell the ladies and the girls that I have solved the problem of nylons quite a while ago. I pay 82 cents a pair for black cotton stockings. They wear like iron and they look like gunny sacks . . . but they never run! But then I am 75 and I seldom run either."

JOKES, Etc.

"It looks like rain."

"Not here in California."

"Look at those clouds up there."

"They don't mean a thing. They are just empties coming back from Florida."

* * *

Legally the husband is the head of the house, and the pedestrian has the right of way. Both husbands and pedestrians are fairly safe until they try to exercise their rights.

* * *

The teacher was a blustering man who kept his pupils in an almost constant state of uneasiness.

"Tell me," he barked at a small, timid boy, "how can you prove that the earth is round?"

"Pease, sir," answered the boy, "I didn't say it is round."

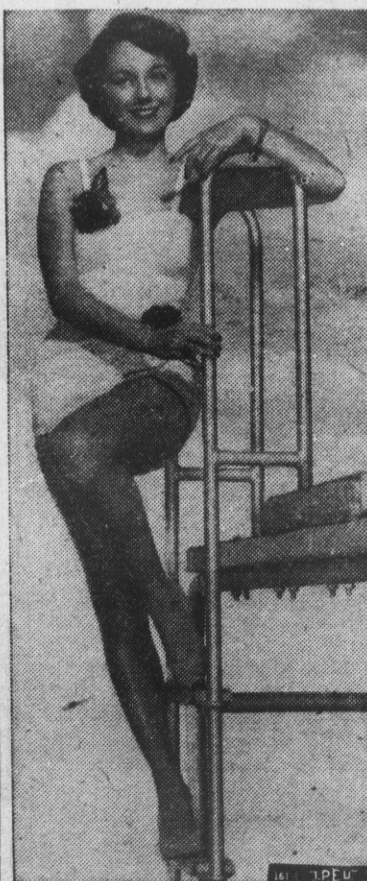
* * *

We used to hear about men who parted from their money in the stock market. Nowadays, they leave it in the super market.

* * *

Neighbor—"Hello, Jimmy. Where is your brother?"

Jimmy—"He's in the house playing a duet with me. I finished my part first."



UNSEASONABLE—Chill winter is no time for bathing suits, but maybe not a bad time to think about them, especially if they are worn by Virginia Gibson, (LPA)

Wise-cracking customer—"I want to buy a left-handed monkey wrench."

Hardware salesman—"Sorry, we don't carry them. There are so few left-handed monkeys around here."

* * *

The prospective proofreader was asked how he would punctuate this sentence:

"Mary went swimming and lost her bathing suit."

"I'd make a dash after Mary," was the unerring reply.

* * *

Seeing Aunt Sarah going to the D.A.R. meeting got me to thinking those fellas who fought taxation without representation would get a mighty shock if they could see it with representation.

* * *

Folks used to make clothes on spinning wheels . . . now they lose their shirts on them.

* * *

Mother—"Jackie, dear, I notice that Betty has the small apple. Did you give her the choice?"

Jackie—"Yes, mom. I gave her the choice of it or none at all."

* * *

Nowadays when a wife threatens to go home to mother, she really is threatening her mother.

* * *

Seven-year-old Junior, hearing that the school was over-crowded, offered to step out and make room for someone else.

* * *

"Pop, if Mother Nature is so smart, why does she have the trees' limbs so bare all through the cold winters?"

* * *

A young man wrote a poem and sent it to an editor, with this message:

"Let me know at once whether you will use it, because I have other irons in the fire."

The editor replied: "Remove irons. Insert poem."

* * *

Paint must be a good preservative . . . judging by how women are outlasting the men.

* * *

Best way to tell you've reached middle age is when your wife tells you to pull in your stomach and you already have.

* * *

That new preacher oughta learn . . . all those coughs aren't colds . . . they're time signals.

* * *

The woman filling out an application form, puzzled over the line, "Are you a natural born citizen of the United States?"

Finally she answered: "No . . . Caesarean."

Your New SOCIAL SECURITY



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* * *

Recently, a 23-year old California widow and mother of two very young children became the five-millionth social security beneficiary of the nation's old-age and survivors insurance system. Facets of this story suggest great underlying significance for the people of the nation, as a whole.

What of the other families of our nation? What protection do they have should the breadwinner die? Or upon retirement after age 65? The fact is, that most gainfully employed people are now insured under the social security program, since three out of every four jobs are now included. This means that four out of five of the mothers and children of the country have this protection. The face value of social security's life insurance protection today is over \$275 billions. This is another reason why social security has become today a basic part of community life. It is a solution to the need for a way of furnishing a measure of insurance protection to American families without loss of dignity or independence.

It is important to realize that the social security system is not intended to replace the other traditionally American methods by which families provide their own security, such as life insurance, home ownership, savings, and other investments. The purpose of social security is to provide through insurance a partial replacement of the earned income lost to the family through retirement or death. The family must supplement this basic security if a sharp decrease in the standard of living is to be avoided when the average worker retires or dies.

For further information on these or any other points concerning your social security, get in touch with the Social Security Field Office at the above address.

Union Offers Free Labor to Build Soldiers' Barracks

You probably read in your newspaper about a union complaint stopping soldiers from building barracks in Essex County, New Jersey.

But did you read that the Building and Construction Trades Council of Essex County, New Jersey, has offered free labor to the government to build barracks for soldiers stationed in this county and living in tents?

James Lowe, president of the council, complained because soldiers were being used to build the quarters.

"It never was the purpose of the army to draft young men to compete with private industry," said Lowe. Any such building, under the Davis-Bacon Act, must be done by private industry.

John Fanning, assistant defense secretary, replied that no appropriation had been made for building prefabricated dwellings.

Lowe replied that the building trades and their members "are ready to provide at your request, all the mechanics required on Saturdays and holidays, without compensation of any kind, to commence and complete construction of these dwellings."

In Great Britain the meat ration is to be increased from 23c to 25c per head per week as from January 25th, but the bacon ration will be reduced from 5 oz. to 4 oz. per head per week.

Dept. of Industrial Relations And What It Means To You

California's deep interest and concern for the welfare of its workers is evidenced by the state's long and notable record of progressive legislation.

The state's labor laws were at one time enforced by several independent agencies. In 1927, however, the Legislature created the Department of Industrial Relations, to correlate the work of those various agencies which, though differing in set-up, had a common purpose:

"To foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of California, improve their working conditions, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

In 1945 the Legislature approved Governor Warren's plan for reorganizing the Department, which now functions through a number of divisions:

Division of Apprenticeship Standards
Division of Housing
Division of Industrial Accidents
Division of Industrial Safety
Division of Industrial Welfare
Division of Labor Law
Enforcement
Division of Labor Statistics and Research
State Compensation Insurance Fund

State Conciliation Service
The Department of Industrial Relations is headed by Director Paul Scharrenberg, whose lengthy record of service to his fellow man spans several decades.

A brief outline of the duties and responsibilities of each division follows. A much fuller outline is given in the booklet "Department of Industrial Relations," which is available without charge.

Labor Law Enforcement

The Division of Labor Law Enforcement is the oldest governmental body in California charged with administering and enforcing laws for promoting social well-being.

It administers and enforces all labor laws not specifically under the jurisdiction of other state agencies.

Among the laws it administers are:

Laws relating to payment of wages.

Child labor law.

Law covering licensing and regulating of private employment agencies.

Weekly day of rest law.

Public Works law—prevailing wages, eight-hour limitation, non-employment of aliens on public works.

Laws prohibiting misrepresentation of conditions of employment.

Laws relating to posting of bonds by employees—prohibits cash bond as condition of employment unless employee gets goods of equal value.

Tipping Sign law—which must be posted if employee is required to turn over tips to employer.

Law covering licensing and regulating of labor contractors.

The Division of Labor Law Enforcement enforces the law entitling workers to wages if they are discharged for refusing to work under conditions that violate the Safety Orders of the Division of Industrial Safety and that create a real and apparent hazard to workers.

Industrial Safety

The Division of Industrial Safety is entrusted with an ideal expressed in the California Constitution—"full provision for securing safety in places of employment."

The state's concern for the safety of its workers is amplified in the Labor Code. "Every employer shall furnish employment and a place of employment which are safe for the employees therein."

The Labor Code gives the Division of Industrial Safety not only the responsibility but the broad powers necessary to see that virtually every job and work place in California are safe for the worker. All workers in the state are under the Division's jurisdiction as far as work safety is concerned except for four groups—maritime workers on board ship, household domestics; federal employees, mili-

tary and civilian; and operating employees of interstate railroads.

The Division has authority, among other things:

(a) To check whether work places are safe;

(b) To enforce all laws and lawful orders requiring work and work places to be safe;

(c) To investigate disabling or fatal work injuries;

(d) To prepare standards of work safety—Safety Orders—which, if approved by the Industrial Safety Board, have the effect of law; and

(e) To establish special orders, or rules and regulations, either on complaint or on its own volition, to cover a specific individual place of employment or process of work.

The Division is required to enforce all Safety Orders in California industry. But "enforcement" functions are just one phase of the Division's activities. It believes that most employers are anxious to maintain a safe place of employment, and so it offers a number of services to all levels of management, all designed with one end—securing work safety for all workers.

Housing

The Division of Housing is responsible for the administration and enforcement of laws regulating the maintenance, use and occupancy of:

Apartment houses and hotels outside of cities; and

Apartment houses, hotels, and dwellings within incorporated cities.

It has complete jurisdiction over the enforcement of these laws in rural districts, and supervisory jurisdiction within the limits of incorporated cities.

Most of the work in rural sections that relate to checking of plans and inspection of new apartment houses and hotels, or for their reconstruction and conversion, is done by the Division of Housing.

It regulates auto courts, resorts, motels in incorporated areas, and auto and trailer parks in both incorporated and unincorporated areas.

It investigates housing of workers and city planning; encourages creation of local city planning commissions; investigates and reports on defective housing; studies the operation and enforcement of building and tenement house laws, housing finance, taxes, zoning, etc.; and supervises and regulates the operations of limited-dividend housing corporations to provide low-cost housing for people in lower income brackets.

The Division of Housing has primary jurisdiction over the construction, maintenance, and sanitation of all labor camps in California, no matter where they are located.

Apprenticeship Standards

The Division of Apprenticeship Standards is the approval agency for apprenticeship and other training on the job.

Working under the broad policies of the California Apprenticeship Council, it encourages the training of young men and women who desire, through apprenticeship, to become fully skilled journeymen in trades that take one or more years to learn. Most programs are for four years, averaging 2,000 hours of on-the-job training and 144 hours of related technical instruction for each year of training.

The Council consists of 11 members. Nine are appointed by the

Governor—four each from employer and employee organizations, and one from the general public. The Director of Industrial Relations and the Chief of the Bureau of Trade and Industrial Education (State Department of Education) are ex officio members.

The Council establishes policies governing apprenticeship programs—minimum wages, standards for working conditions, school attendance, etc. It is responsible for fostering, promoting and developing the welfare of apprentices and the industries they are in. It cooperates with the assists employers and employees and their organizations, but never directs their activities.

Apprenticeship programs have been established not only in every large industrial center in California but also in practically every rural community. They are supervised by over 500 joint labor-management apprenticeship committees, whose members serve on a voluntary basis.

More than 300 trades are covered by apprenticeship training programs, and over 17,000 apprentices are currently in training in California.

Industrial Accidents

The Division of Industrial Accidents has one underlying purpose—to see that the injured worker and his dependents receive promptly, and with the least possible delay, all the benefits they are entitled to under the law.

The Division of Industrial Accidents is administered by the Industrial Accident Commission, which is a court having exclusive jurisdiction over injuries arising under the Workmen's Compensation Law. It has power to administer oaths, issue subpoenas, take testimony, punish for contempt, and issue decisions subject to review only by the appellate courts.

The findings and conclusions of the IAC on questions of fact are final and conclusive, and are not subject to review if there is substantial evidence to sustain them.

Forty-six referees assist the Industrial Accident Commission in deciding claims. They travel to all parts of the State.

The Industrial Accident Commission hears and passes upon some 25,000 claims for compensation each year.

The Commission is aided in its work by three bureaus—the Medical Bureau, the Permanent Disability Rating Bureau, and the Legal Bureau.

Industrial Welfare

The Division of Industrial Welfare is concerned with the welfare of women and minors in industry.

It enforces minimum wages, maximum hours, and overtime pay where the 8-hour law does not specifically apply (the minimum overtime pay one and one-half times the regular pay).

It enforces provisions regarding meal periods, rest periods, maximum charge for meals and room, premium rates for split shifts, deductions from wages for tools and for uniforms and their maintenance, etc.

It enforces minimum standards for lighting, ventilation, temperature, floors, toilet rooms, washing facilities, rest rooms, first aid, etc.

It enforces limitations on industrial homework, seating, weight lifting, etc.

And it enforces the equal pay law.

Labor Statistics And Research

The Division of Labor Statistics and Research is a direct descendant of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics established in 1883.

The Division is required by law "to collect, compile and present facts and statistics relating to the condition of labor in the state, including information as to employment, unemployment, hours, wages, earnings, cost of living, labor supply and demand, industrial rela-

Square Dedicated to Union



What is probably the first official city standard carrying the emblem of a trade union was dedicated in Fall River, Mass., when the city council voted to change the name of a square to Garment Workers Square. Dolores M. Souza, union garment worker, is shown draping the street sign prior to the dedication ceremonies. A new ILGWU Health Center and headquarters were dedicated at the same time.

tions, industrial disputes, industrial accidents and safety, labor productivity, sanitary and other conditions, prison labor, and such other matters in relation to labor as the Director of Industrial Relations deems desirable."

The Division publishes reports of various kinds, and supplies labor statistics on request.

All work injuries requiring medical attention, or which result in disability beyond the day of injury, must be reported to the Division by the employer and physician. These reports are used in compiling injury statistics, and serve two valuable purposes: They pinpoint where action is necessary, and they often reveal whether a revision of minimum safety standards is desirable.

All factories in California employing five or more persons are required to register with the Division of Labor Statistics and Research.

State Conciliation Service

The State Conciliation Service is concerned with helping to maintain industrial peace in California.

With industrial harmony as its aim, it endeavors to promote sound union-employer relationships throughout the state.

It is authorized to investigate and mediate labor disputes at the request of either party involved. If there is no request for mediation, it may, when work stoppage is a possibility, proffer its services to both parties.

It maintains an arbitration panel, and assists in making arbitration arrangements along lines agreeable to both sides.

Because of the cooperation established between the State Conciliation Service and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, duplicating efforts are avoided.

Another function of the State Conciliation Service is the supervision of elections for bargaining representation under joint agreement between labor and management.

Requests for conciliation service

may be made to either the State Conciliation Service headquarters in San Francisco or the office in Los Angeles.

State Compensation Insurance Fund

The State Compensation Insurance Fund was established on Jan. 1, 1914, at the same time that California's first compulsory workmen's compensation insurance and safety laws became effective.

The Fund offers insurance protection under the state's Workmen's Compensation Law—except against the employer's serious and wilful misconduct, which is not insurable anywhere—and it is authorized to write insurance under federal acts.

The Fund is the largest writer of workmen's compensation insurance in California. In several states, the state compensation insurance fund is given special privileges. Not in California, however, where the Fund is required to be fairly competitive with other workmen's compensation insurance carriers. The Fund pays not only all of its expenses, but also pays state premium taxes at the same rate as other insurance carriers; and it is subject to the same legal requirements regarding all phases of its business.

In the 38 years of its existence, the Fund has adjusted more than 3,000,000 injury claims.

It has also maintained its leadership in providing complete insurance protection at cost, refunding to its policyholders over \$100,000,000 of excess premiums since its inception.

BLIND CORNERS

Almost everyone has had the experience of walking hurriedly past or around the corner of a building and bumping into another person. Such pedestrian collisions generally are passed off with apologies. But when the motorist in a hurry drives fast around or past a blind corner, the result often is a serious or fatal collision that apologies can't rectify.

MILLIONAIRES NOW RUN GOVERNMENT

With the exception of Labor Secretary Durken, the men chosen to make up Eisenhower's cabinet, and all of the galaxy of wealthy men serving under them, represent a staggering aggregation of power and money. These are not just businessmen, they are the biggest of big businessmen.

Eisenhower's Imperial Staff has held, among them, high official posts in a total of 86 corporations, including General Motors, General Electric, and Du Pont, to name three of the largest, whose combined assets amount to more than \$20 billion.

Take a look at this partial lineup of the top men now running the U.S.:

1. Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson: former president of General Motors, who at first refused but later agreed to sell his \$2,500,000 worth of GM stock, as is required of a Cabinet official by the law of the land. General Motors' assets are listed at \$2,123 millions, which are invested in 83 plants in the United States and 27 abroad. Between 1940 and 1945 GM averaged a profit of \$175 million a year, after taxes; since mid-1950, when the Korean war began, the take has risen to \$670 million a year. GM has had between 8 and 14 per cent of all defense contracts let from 1940 to the present. The duPont Corporation, through seven interlocking directorships, owns 23 per cent of all General Motors' stock, as well as 60 per cent of the stock of Remington Arms Co., and 18 per cent of United States Rubber Co. This last firm, on its own, operates 32 plants in various parts of the world and has a total of \$64 million in defense contracts.

Wilson, let's keep in mind, is Secretary of Defense.

He has, moreover, a long record, as a corporator official, of the most bitter opposition to labor's efforts to organize General Motors' plants. The LaFollette Senate subcommittee reported (1937) Wilson's own department at GM as "... highly versed in employment of labor spies, in planting its own gas and other munitions with city police forces, and in thoroughly destroying corporation records when the committee subpoenaed them for investigation."

As early as 1946 Wilson was a powerful advocate to the National Association of Manufacturers of a five-point union-busting program, some of which—like the ban on industry-wide bargaining—is now being incorporated into legislation which will be introduced soon in Washington. Wilson's particular pet is a 45-hour workweek at straight time.

The men designated to be Wilson's top aides in the Defense Department are of the same stripe. His deputy, Roger M. Kyes, was a vice-president of General Motors. Air Force Secretary Harold E. Talbot was director in 10 corporations, including Chrysler.

Secretary of the Army Robert T. B. Stevens was chairman of the board of directors of J. P. Stevens & Co., a major manufacturer of textiles. He also has held high executive positions in 15 other corporations, including General Electric, General Foods, Owens-Corning Fibreglas, and the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute.

Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson was a vice-president of Associated Refineries, Inc. and a director of four major oil and gasoline groups including the American Petroleum Institute.

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay has been described by Senator Wayne Morse, former Republican who couldn't stomach his party's antics, as "a well-recognized stooge of the tidelands oil thieves, the private utilities gang, and the selfish interests of the country who place materialistic values ahead of human values." McKay has won a reputation as an opponent of public power and has been quoted as favoring "any good plan to get the Government out of the power business." This, presumably, means handing over Government power projects like TVA to private corporations. U.S. News and World Report surmises that, under McKay's leadership in the Department of the Interior,

"... there will be less drive for public power, and the private interests are hoping to get a bigger whack at the use of public lands and forests."

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, who will be in charge of pressing anti-trust charges against corporation offenders (understandings, that is, between business firms "in restraint of trade," such as monopolistic agreements about prices, raw materials, etc.) has held positions on the boards of directors of five corporations: Excess Underwriters, Inc., the National Retailers Mutual Insurance Co., Excess Insurance Co., Commodore Hotel, and Automobile Club Service, Inc.

Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield was a director of the Lumberman's Mutual Insurance Co., of the American Motorists' Insurance Co., and of the State and National Automobile Dealers' Assn. His income, according to U.S. News and World Report, is "well in excess of \$100,000 a year."

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey, formerly president of the M. A. Hanna Co., a Cleveland steel and coal shipping corporation which owns almost \$200 million worth of stocks in other companies, also acted as director for some 30 other corporations, all of them on the largest scale.

Humphrey's assistant, W. Randolph Burgess, was chairman of the executive committee of the National City Bank of New York, a Morgan interest, and had ties with the City Bank Farmers' Trust Co., the International Banking Corp. He was a director of the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. and of the Royal Liverpool Group and Discount Corp. of New York.

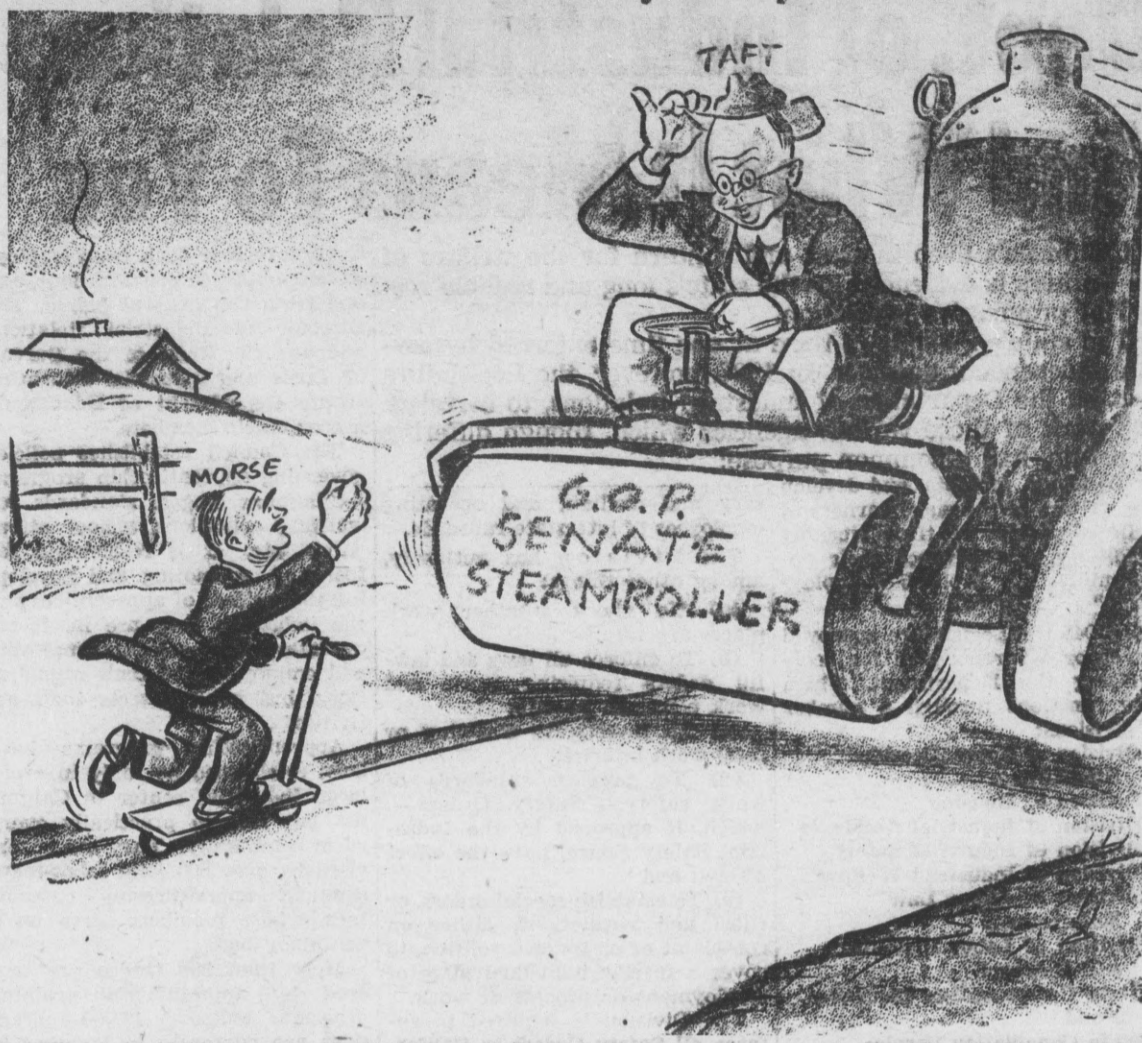
Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks was president of the American Enterprise Assn., Inc., which, according to columnist Robert S. Allen (a former collaborator of Drew Pearson) has been active since 1943 in helping to cement relations between the Republicans and the Dixiecrats and "was financed largely by General Motors, Ford Motor Co., duPont Corp., Carnegie Illinois Steel Co., Consolidated Edison Co., Atlantic Refining Co., Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., General Electric, and International Harvester." Weeks was also on the board of directors of the National Assn. of Manufacturers and was chairman or director of a dozen corporations. As U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, 1944-45, he voted against a proposal to increase unemployment benefits, against increased social security benefits, and against public power.

Director of the Budget Joseph M. Dodge is a former president of the Detroit Bank, former president of the American Bankers Assn., the Michigan Bankers Assn., and the Association of Reserve City Banks.

How is it that President Eisenhower picked his Cabinet officers from among the biggest of big businesses? Columnist Drew Pearson has something to say about this: "While Ike was puzzling over his future Cabinet at Augusta, Ga., [General Lucius] Clay was attending a meeting of big industrialists not far away at Sea Island, Ga. Throughout the conference, Clay shuffled back and forth between Augusta and Sea Island, huddling first with Eisenhower, then putting his head together with the industrialists, then slipping back to see Eisenhower again." Clay, according to Pearson, "has turned into a conservative big businessman since he doffed his Army uniform and settled down in Wall Street as board chairman of Continental Can."

A claim for higher salaries for 35,000 British civil servants in executives grades, estimated to cost £3,000,000 per annum, has been submitted to the British Treasury.

"Get Outa My Way"



A Grave Responsibility

By DAVE BECK, Gen. Pres., Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters

We have heard much talk and testimony in recent weeks about theft, pilferage of merchandise in distribution channels. The revelations have been alarming even though they have not touched nor cast any suspicion whatsoever on members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Our members to whom the transport of goods is entrusted have a grave responsibility to keep faith with the shipper and with the industry which employs them. We are proud of the record our members have made as honest, forthright and dependable employees.

RIGID POLICY OF HONESTY

Our people are entrusted with hundreds of millions of dollars worth of merchandise yearly for delivery. We have maintained and will continue to maintain a policy of rigid honesty in the discharge of our duties to our employers. We will not countenance removal of merchandise or pilferage of any kind—large scale or small scale—within the trucking industry.

The Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters was not created as a refuge for thieves and hereby serves notice that it will not tolerate any dishonesty within its ranks.

Ours is a progressive union which seeks advantages and advances for our members. But we will gain our advantages through legal and honorable means. We will continue our fight for better hours, wages and working conditions but we will do it consistent with the canons of honesty and integrity. Honesty and fair play must always be the basis of the relationship between employer and employee and that maxim applies with special force in our industry.

We have a strong community of interest with our employers. If they prosper, we will advance. If they suffer, we will suffer. We want to see our employers discharge their public duties and responsibilities as transporters for the public at the lowest cost consistent with a fair return on their capital investment. We want our members to help carry out these responsibilities in order that our industry can provide maximum service with efficiency and effectiveness. We must at all times consider the position and the plight of the employer as well as that of ourselves in the many mutual problems which we confront in our industry.

A DUTY WE MUST MEET

It is the duty of organized labor in all industries to permit no one to use unions for the purpose of throwing a cloak of protection

around thieves who steal either merchandise or time. That is a duty which must be met and discharged at all times and it is a duty which has special force in our industry, which has responsibility in relation to the transportation of merchandise and commodities to serve American commerce and industry, the duty of simple, unquestioned honesty.

We are proud of the character of our members. They are honorable family people, all trying to live up to their responsibilities of good citizenship, and they merit the confidence and respect both of their employers and of the public. Our record has been earned through the diligence and honesty of our individual members and we are proud of that record. But we cannot continue to deserve the respect and confidence we enjoy today if we permit even the smallest number to violate either ethics or laws in their relations with their employers.

If we forget for a moment that honesty and fair play must always be the foundation stones of our union, we will have violated the high purposes for which the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters was established and for which it continues to play its important role today in American industry.

Our union will always advance, but it will always do it honorably and honestly. There is no other path for progress.

The problems confronting us this year are many—both as trade unionists affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and as members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters.

As trade unionists and part of the great movement of free world labor, we have obligations to safeguard the advances which have been won through decades of struggle and progress. As Teamsters we have immediate and important obligations to our fellow members to protect the specific gains in wages, hours and conditions. In this task we all have a role to play and I am certain that as 1953 unfolds we will find that every member, every officer, every organizer and every official will be doing his best to make this the best year in the history of the Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Chicago (LPA) — Peter Erkiletian, secretary-treasurer of Lodge 2219, got a gold honorary lifetime membership card in Railway Labor's Political League for raising \$6000. The card was presented by Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks at a joint installation meeting.

UTAH'S VOTING PERCENTAGE LED ALL STATES

A greater proportion of adults voted in the Presidential election in Utah last year than in any other state. The smallest participation by the voting population was in Mississippi.

The percentage in Utah was 79.6, that in Mississippi, 24.3. Delaware, with a voting percentage of 79.1, and Alabama, with 24.9, were the second-highest and second-lowest states, respectively.

Following are the number of votes cast and the percentage of adults voting in each state:

	Presidential votes cast	% voting
United States.....	61,547,861	62.5
Alabama	426,120	24.9
Arizona	260,569	52.6
Arkansas	404,800	37.8
California	5,141,849	70.0
Colorado	630,103	71.6
Connecticut	1,096,911	75.9
Delaware	174,010	79.1
Florida	988,986	50.0
Georgia	651,303	30.8
Idaho	276,254	78.5
Illinois	4,481,058	75.1
Indiana	1,955,325	74.5
Iowa	1,268,773	75.2
Kansas	896,166	70.2
Kentucky	993,148	60.0
Louisiana	651,952	40.4
Maine	351,786	64.5
Maryland	902,074	57.5
Massachusetts	2,383,398	74.0
Michigan	2,798,592	65.6
Minnesota	1,379,482	72.6
Mississippi	285,519	24.3
Missouri	1,892,062	71.2
Montana	265,037	73.2
Nebraska	609,660	69.1
Nevada	82,190	71.5
New Hampshire	272,952	77.8
New Jersey	2,419,554	69.6
New Mexico	238,608	63.5
New York	7,128,241	68.0
North Carolina	1,210,910	52.1
North Dakota	270,127	77.2
Ohio	3,700,758	69.2
Oklahoma	948,984	69.2
Oregon	695,059	67.2
Pennsylvania	4,580,562	65.0
Rhode Island	414,498	77.8
South Carolina	341,121	30.7
South Dakota	294,283	74.0
Tennessee	892,553	46.2
Texas	2,076,846	42.8
Utah	329,554	79.6
Vermont	153,557	66.5
Virginia	619,689	31.3
Washington	1,102,708	71.5
West Virginia	873,548	77.4
Wisconsin	1,607,370	71.4
Wyoming	129,251	71.8

Don't turn back on freedom—your union is your best friend, the only way to real freedom.

School Finance Study Is Urged By S.J. Council

The following resolution, requesting Governor Warren to appoint a state-wide committee to make a comprehensive study of school finance, was adopted by the Santa Clara County Central Labor Council, at San Jose, last meeting, at the request of San Jose Teachers Union 957.

Whereas, the democratic principle applied to financing public education requires that state funds be provided, according to the needs of the children irrespective of where they live in the state, and

Whereas, legislation enacted during the past few years has given insufficient recognition to this principle of financing, and

Whereas, there has been no comprehensive study of school laws relating to finance since the ratification of the State Constitution with the result that this system of laws is composed of piece-meal legislation, and

Whereas, legislation recently enacted is of this same piece-meal nature and continues the departure from the principle of applying state funds to the educational needs of the children in whatever location, and this intensifies the urgency for a comprehensive study of the educational finance problem, now therefore, be it

Resolved that this Santa Clara County Central Labor Council urges the Governor of the State of California to appoint a state-wide committee of citizens to make a thorough study of California's school finance, and as part of the Governor's legislative program he urge an appropriation of sufficient funds to carry on this study, and be it further

Resolved, that this state-wide committee be divided into smaller committees determined by geographical areas of the state, and these sub-committees shall be provided with adequate funds and shall be charged with the responsibility of studying the needs and problems in their respective areas, and their findings and recommendations be incorporated into a final report dealing with the status as a whole; and be it further

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor of the State of California, California State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the local newspapers, and official publications of organizations, assemblymen, state senators, boards of supervisors, labor unions, parent-teacher organizations, chamber of commerce, farm organizations, boards of education, and city councils.

P.G. Bond Vote Set Tuesday

Voters in the Pacific Grove elementary school district will vote next Tuesday (Feb. 10) on a bond issue to provide funds for school enlargement and other programs. Several union officials are supporting the bond issue, but no official endorsement from labor is reported as yet. All persons in Pacific Grove were urged to be sure to vote.

OFFSHORE OIL

As one of his last official acts, outgoing President Truman transferred offshore oil lands to the naval petroleum reserves. He said the oil was needed for defense purposes. He raised the question as to whether President Eisenhower would revoke the order. The general said during the Presidential campaign that he favored giving the property to the adjacent states.

Republican Senators said that the Truman edict would have little effect on their drive to place the petroleum wealth of the continental shelf under state jurisdiction. A bill vesting the states with such ownership passed the Senate and House last year, but was vetoed by Truman who charged that it would constitute a 100-billion-barrel steal for the oil companies. It was expected that the firms would receive more favorable terms for drilling the oil from the states than from the Federal government.

Decrease in Average Family's Savings*

1947 \$470

1952 \$230

Families with NO U.S. BONDS

61% WITHOUT U.S. BONDS
ALL SKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS

84% WITHOUT U.S. BONDS
UNSKILLED AND SERVICE WORKERS

* as defined by Federal Reserve Board
Economic Outlook, C.I.O.

Lumber Workers Say 'Keep Controls'

(State Fed. Release)

Continuation of price and wage controls, an intense union label campaign, increased state unemployment and disability insurance benefits, and holiday and severance pay were pegged as major goals for 1953 at the sixth annual convention of the AFL State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers held in San Francisco recently.

William H. Knight, Los Angeles, was re-elected to his sixth term as president of the State Council. Joseph L. Hazard, San Francisco, was re-elected secretary-treasurer for his fourth term.

Keynote address of the convention was delivered by C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor. In his speech Haggerty emphasized the dangers of anti-labor legislation now pending in the State Legislature.

Frank Edwards Changes Valley Radio Schedule

(State Fed. Release)

The Frank Edwards news program began a new schedule recently in two California cities as the AFL broadcaster switched to Monday-Tuesday-Thursday programs in Sacramento and San Diego.

Edwards abandoned his Monday-Wednesday-Friday schedule in various cities to avoid conflict with televised prize fights emanating from eastern cities on Wednesday and Friday nights. He is heard nationally over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The AFL program will continue to be heard Monday through Friday in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Bakersfield.

The complete California schedule follows:

KAFY, Bakersfield—10:15 p.m., Monday through Friday.
KHJ, Los Angeles—10:15 p.m., Monday through Friday.
KXOA, Sacramento—10:15 p.m., Monday-Tuesday-Thursday.
KGB, San Diego—10:15 p.m., Monday-Tuesday-Thursday.
KFRC, San Francisco—10:15 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Provisional figures for British overseas trade for 1952 show a decrease of 11 per cent in imports and 1 per cent in exports.

"To Get Day's Work Out of a Man—Starve His Kids"

"Productivity soars when there is a long line of job seekers at the gate... The only way to get a day's work out of a man is to threaten his children with starvation."—Baron's Weekly in 1949.

INJURED WORKER IS A DERELICT--HERE'S REAL JOB FOR UNION

By J. J. TAHANEY

When a man is injured badly, and at times so badly he dies, or so badly he loses his sight, his legs or arms, he needs a well-disciplined union of brothers to stand by him, not for a minute or two, but all the while. The injured worker sometimes sustains a shock so great he cannot think clearly. He may lose the power to reason, and his mind may become affected. In such hours, companionship means a great deal.

The man so badly injured while at work is relegated to the care of a company doctor, and the badly functioning sick committee of the union does not even see him because the hospital sets visiting hours at such times that he gets no visitors except his own immediate family.

The injured man is put in a ward with strangers. He suffers to the point of madness. He is given no care which might inspire him with courage and the will to get well.

The family is loathe to kick about the lack of medical care given him because of a mistaken belief that because they do not pay the bill, they have no rights in the matter. The business agent of the union may be just about as ignorant. The only thing he can think up is to get a lawyer to force the doctor and the hospital to give the injured worker first-class care.

The hospitals do not cater to compensation cases. This is the reason: Hospitals contend that when it costs them \$14 per day to care for a patient, they are entitled to more than \$4. So they ask for \$8 per day, and the Industrial Accident Commission sets the rate at \$6 per day. The hospital loses \$8 per day on each patient.

HOSPITAL, A BUSINESS

The manager of a hospital looks upon it as a business. He says very plainly that if expenses amount to more than receipts, the hospital will go broke. He says the hospital pays as much for coal to heat the hospital as do business concerns. The hospital must pay market prices for food, beds, mattresses, laundry service, gas and electricity, and for other necessities.

The hospital authorities observe the insurance companies which carry accident insurance for workers engaged in industry making huge profits, and they protest that \$6 per day is not enough. The hospital manager reiterates that running a hospital is a business and he must have money to pay bills, and he cannot pay a \$14 bill with only \$6.

Let us figure out who pays in this four-ring circus. It is the injured worker. The hospital doesn't want him there. Costs to serve him are so much higher than the money paid for him that he becomes a stepchild in the family of patients.

If the nurses are busy or the orderlies must neglect someone, it is common sense to figure they will neglect the stepchild, and who will care? Who will dare to kick?

NEGLECT THE WORKER

The idea I am trying to put across is that the injured worker becomes a ward of the state or a political subdivision, in practice if not in theory. The Industrial Accident Commission has a surgeon on its payroll, but the idea would never enter his head to rush around the hospitals and to doctors' offices to see to it that the injured worker is getting the right kind of treatment. That would be unethical. The medical profession would resent that.

The worker is not allowed to select his own doctor. Those who deny the worker such a right will argue that the man's personal physician or family doctor would be too tender with him, and might cause him to malingering, which is to say to pretend he suffers more than is the case.

The very people who rail against an injured worker selecting his own doctor are the first to oppose federal socialized medicine on the ground that it does not give a patient the right to select his own doctor.

Quite often, the reader may observe a man hobbling along on crutches, getting on a street car or bus, on his way downtown. Most likely he is a worker injured in industry who will call at the company doctor's office, and wait, and wait, and wait, until the doctor comes in and makes a few notes, and says, "All right, come in next Thursday." The doctor may not come in at all, but may phone and tell the injured man to come in "the day after tomorrow."

Could the reader follow the case, he might find this man going to another doctor, because he is thoroughly disgusted at the rotten service he is getting. The second doctor takes one look at him and swears volubly. "For heaven's sake, man," he says, "go home and get off those feet. I'll be out to see you in the morning to make a thorough examination, and I'm very much afraid we shall have to send you to a hospital, perhaps another operation. Get a taxi! Phone for one! Go home, and go right to bed!"

After the second physician and surgeon handles the case, and has done all possible—then, and not until then, does the surgeon at the Industrial Accident Commission have a look-see. He reports on the condition of the injured person as it was on the day the injured man called at his office. If the second doctor gets any pay, it will be because he has proven, the first doctor neglected the patient. And the first doctor will not be penalized.

If the second doctor gets paid, it will be according to a schedule of rates. There is a short price put on every bone and bit of flesh in the body of an injured man. So much for cutting off a toe. So much for cutting off a leg. So much for stitching scalp wounds, and so on.

Doctors with a good practice do not want to handle patients who might call upon them to testify. They are too busy tending wealthy patients in private rooms in hospitals. Lawyers with a good practice want to avoid any association with workmen's compensation cases. They are too busy with wealthy clients.

The injured worker is a derelict upon raging sea. Even the brothers in his union forget to visit him. Just like a veterinary treats a farmer's horse so he will be able to pull a wagon or a plow just as soon as possible, the average doctor employed by an insurer earns his pay by getting the injured workers back on the job without delay.

The Wilson Appointment

"Thus, Mr. President, I say that in the case of the Wilson nomination, the only criterion which disturbs me is, not the criterion of his loyalty to our country, not the criterion of his character, not the criterion of his devotion to the policies of the President, but, rather, the criterion of whether as a matter of public policy it is wise and sound, in the abstract—without any reference to the specifics of this case—to confirm the nomination, as Secretary of Defense, of one who has been president of a company which has such a tremendous financial interest in the administration of the defense contracts of the Department of Defense."—U.S. Senator Wayne Morse (Ind., Ore.) as quoted in The Congressional Record.

Labor News

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1953

AN OLD TIMER SPEAKS TO YOU

This is one of a series of articles written by the late KASPAR BAUER, general organizer for the Butchers Union, reprinted from a new organizational pamphlet by the union under direction of Earl M. Jimerson, general president, and Patrick E. Gorman, general secretary-treasurer.

A SERMON ON NEW MEMBERS

All officers of our local unions assume their respective duties in the month of January. During the past year more than 50,000 members were initiated. Among them may be a future international president or secretary-treasurer, vice-presidents, international organizers and local union officers.

As an old-timer who has fought many battles for organized labor, gone jobless and hungry, and occasionally spent time in jail for the cause, I feel

I am obligated to deliver a sermon to every local union officer to whom will be entrusted the work of carrying on the heavy load of the International Union during the next 12 months. I want to lecture to you on the very important subject of new members, and to point out the necessity of encouraging them to take an active part in the affairs of our union and, above all, not to remain silent members.

So here goes: This is decidedly not the time for the men and women of organized labor to rest on their laurels. We have a tremendous job ahead of us—a job requiring patience, intelligence, and good will; patience with the vast number of new members who have come into our ranks in recent years and who know very little of the history, methods and aims of organized labor.

Among these new members are



STAR LINES

By LOIS MORAN

Hm. We are moving. You know what THAT means. My husband and son are wonderful. They do all the work while I get tied up re-reading old letters and recipes I've never tried. Don't think I'll ever get around to the recipes, but I shall never forget the young men who wrote the letters. The brash, gay young Marine, a triple amputee, who now has two artificial legs and one artificial arm, a wife, two children, and a thriving insurance business; Doc Bill, so badly burned in a plane crash that it took 65 pints of blood and 35 operations to make him a surgeon again; and sweet Eddie, blinded by a mortar, who is now doing a fine job as a radio announcer. I'm remembering so many others. Let's all remember them by donating blood, the best way to prove we care. Yours, L. M.

Herring Packed, Anchovies Due

Fishing boats of the Monterey fleet were to leave Sunday night in a search for more anchovies to keep the canning plants busy, union officials said.

Three plants got in several days of work last week on herring, shipped in by truck from distant ports. The herring was delivered to San Xavier, Hovden and Oxnard plants.

Fenced In!

Workmen were erecting a new fence along the north side of the Labor Temple parking lot in Salinas early this week. The old wooden fence gave way to progress last Friday.

Sacramento. (LPA) — Gov. Earl Warren was the chief speaker when officers of the Sacramento Labor Council were installed.

many with a real desire to know. Especially is this true of those new members who, beyond doubt, will play an increasingly important part in our union. Therefore let us have patience with the new members who want to ask questions. As has been pointed out in one of the letters issued from our International Office, the new member who wants to ask a question, is the very one to cultivate. And let old-timers remember that patience wears out on the part of newcomers.

If our meetings are nothing but routine; if those among the new members who want to know, come time and time again and their desire for understanding is not even recognized as existing, much less satisfied—their patience will be exhausted and their interest will lag. Instead of developing future organizers, able local presidents, and determined voluntary union men and women, the results will be just some more dues-paying members, often not even that.

Watch the membership perk up when a new member rises to ask a question! Interest revives. Some of us know how much courage it takes to overcome the "buck fever" which keeps many a good man from getting up and speaking his mind before a new and strange audience.

To answer questions accurately and satisfactorily requires a fair fund of information; in other words, intelligence. Intelligence is not the monopoly of anyone. It can be acquired—books, papers, leaflets, lectures, and libraries are free almost for the asking. I thoroughly agree with Organizer Allen Williams, who wrote after serving in the American army:

"It is my belief now more than ever before that labor union organizers of the future will be compelled to do an entirely different job than that to which they have been accustomed. They will have to make over. They will have to be educators—social and economic educators.

"If they, the organizers, are unable to take their place in the labor movement as teachers as well as bell-ringers, then they will have no business in the field as leaders of the working class."

So we must learn to answer all questions pertaining to our union. We must be able to explain the intra-union "hook-up"—where the union dues go, functions of international and local officers, organizers; in other words, the mechanics of our union.

We must be able to picture our movement's past glorious struggles, its victories and its defeats, pointing out its irresistible progress and explaining its aims and means so all members may have the understanding which alone will enable them to stand up during either victory or temporary defeat.

And, what is more important, we must convince new members that unionism is a movement of good will to all men, and is the only movement which will make good will among men in reality.

(Next week: "Used To Be" and "What 'Now Is.'")

Ike Watches Durkin Take Oath of Office



Martin Durkin, left, is sworn in as Secretary of Labor by Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson in White House ceremony as President Eisenhower stands in the background. Eight members of the President's cabinet were sworn in the day after the inauguration.

TOO MANY KILLED IN EXCAVATIONS

Here is a timely article on "Shoring With Safety," presented by your Building Trades Council, for the guidance of all tradesmen involved in any type of excavations. This is a vital matter, and members are urged to clip out this column and add to your "safety scrapbook" for future reference. This information might some day save YOUR life.

State figures show that five times as many workers die from caving ditches, trenches and excavations than from any other construction work, in proportion to the number of disabling injuries. Walls of earth may look harmless but are very dangerous unless held in place by proper shoring and bracing.

Out of every 37 excavation workers receiving disabling injuries in trench accidents, one dies. Three types of material are found in trenching operations: Running material, hard compact ground, and saturated filled or unstable ground. Each requires different shoring.

Employers are responsible to see that workers are not injured from cave-ins, but workers should know the minimum safety requirements so that they will not endanger their own lives. Here is what the state says:

1. Beware of Disturbed Ground. Ground which has been filled or disturbed requires additional sheeting and bracing. So will hard compact ground if there is filled ground nearby.

2. Take Special Precautions Where Moisture is Present. Provide extra sheeting where there is water or seepage and keep the trench pumped out at all times to avoid accumulation of water, day or night, until work is done.

3. Guard Against Rock-like Material That Softens When Exposed to Air. Certain rocks, like greenish serpentines, undergo softening changes called air-slacking when exposed to air and moisture. Although hard and solid when first cut, walls of such rock will soften into a slippery, dangerous mass. Contractors can prevent air-slacking by applying a protective coat of gunite, in addition to shoring and bracing, or by use of extra sheeting.

4. Guard Against Caving Hazard Created by Vibration and Load From Heavy Traffic. Trenches near highways and streets are more likely to cave in than in locations away from moving loads. Extra sheeting should be used and loose rocks or chunks of earth which might fall should be removed.

5. Install Upper Trench Jacks First. When trench jacks are used to hold uprights in place against trench walls, the top jack goes in first. The next lower jack should be held in position with hooks from above before a man enters the trench to place the lowest jack. Most installation should be from

outside the trench. Accidents happen during installations.

6. Protect All Men in Trenches. If a man is needed in the bottom of a trench near the boom end of a boom-type machine, he should be protected by metal shields attached to the boom end, the shields strong enough to serve as substitute for shoring and bracing. Regulations are that shoring and bracing be completed within 10 feet of the lower end of the boom.

LADDERS—for trenches 5 feet or deeper, ladders must extend from the bottom to at least two feet above the top. One ladder must be provided for each 200 feet of trench or fraction of 200 feet. Make sure ladders, jacks, and all other equipment are in good order.

Engineers Gain Salinas Hospital

All engineers and maintenance employees of the new memorial hospital in Salinas are members of Operating Engineers Union 39, according to R. A. Christiansen, union business agent.

The union official said the men work under conditions and wage scales similar to those of the union and that contract negotiations will be started shortly, with the Central Labor Council at Salinas assisting.

Carpenter Apprentice Committee to Meet

Regular meeting of the Joint Apprentice Committee for the Carpentry Industry in the Salinas area will be held this Wednesday evening (Feb. 4) at Carpenters Hall, 422 N. Main St., Salinas.

Bus. Agt. Harvey Baldwin of Carpenters Union 925 of Salinas urged a full attendance at the committee meeting to participate in apprentice training problem discussions.

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